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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH  
CENTRAL DIVISION

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BARRETT L., individually and on behalf of  
I.L.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED HEALTHCARE INSURANCE  
COMPANY; and UNITED BEHAVIORAL  
HEALTH,

Defendants.

**MEMORANDUM DECISION AND  
ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR  
LEAVE TO PROCEED  
ANONYMOUSLY (DOC. NO. 9)**

Case No. 2:24-cv-00892

District Judge Howard C. Nielson, Jr.

Magistrate Judge Daphne A. Oberg

I.L. and her father, Barrett L., brought this action alleging Defendants violated the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974<sup>1</sup> (“ERISA”) by denying insurance coverage for care I.L. received while she was a minor.<sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs filed a motion to proceed in this case under pseudonyms (their initials).<sup>3</sup> Defendants did not respond to the motion. Because the motion is unopposed and this case involves I.L.’s highly sensitive and personal health information, Plaintiffs’ motion is granted.

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<sup>1</sup> 29 U.S.C. §§ 1001 et seq.

<sup>2</sup> (See Compl., Doc. No. 1.)

<sup>3</sup> (See Pls.’ Mot. for Leave to Proceed Anonymously, Doc. No. 9.)

### LEGAL STANDARDS

Under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, “[t]he title of the complaint must name all the parties.”<sup>4</sup> “Absent permission by the district court to proceed anonymously, . . . the federal courts lack jurisdiction over the unnamed parties, as a case has not been commenced with respect to them.”<sup>5</sup> However, Rule 5.2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that minors may be named using initials unless the court orders otherwise.<sup>6</sup> Additionally, a party may proceed anonymously in “exceptional cases involving matters of a highly sensitive and personal nature, real danger of physical harm, or where the injury litigated against would be incurred as a result of the disclosure of the [party’s] identity.”<sup>7</sup> In deciding whether to permit anonymity, courts exercise discretion in weighing these privacy interests against the public’s interest in access to legal proceedings.<sup>8</sup>

### ANALYSIS

Where this case involves highly sensitive and personal health information, and Defendants do not oppose Plaintiffs’ motion, the motion is granted. Plaintiffs’ complaint contains sensitive details about I.L.’s personal circumstances and the serious mental

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<sup>4</sup> Fed. R. Civ. P. 10(a); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(a) (requiring an action to “be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest”).

<sup>5</sup> *Nat’l Commodity & Barter Ass’n v. Gibbs*, 886 F.2d 1240, 1245 (10th Cir. 1989).

<sup>6</sup> Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2(a)(3).

<sup>7</sup> *Femedeer v. Haun*, 227 F.3d 1244, 1246 (10th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Doe v. Frank*, 951 F.2d 320, 324 (11th Cir. 1992)).

<sup>8</sup> *See id.*

health issues she confronted while she was a minor.<sup>9</sup> Because this information is “of a highly sensitive and personal nature,” I.L. has a strong interest in the protection of her identity.<sup>10</sup> Moreover, this case relates to care I.L. received when she was a child.<sup>11</sup> Additionally, Barrett L.’s anonymity is warranted where disclosure of his full name would reveal I.L.’s identity.<sup>12</sup>

Further, public interest in the identities of the parties in this proceeding appears limited. This case does not involve the sorts of important public issues giving rise to common interest—such as cases “attacking the constitutionality of popularly enacted legislation.”<sup>13</sup> Instead, this case involves private individuals challenging the denial of insurance benefits for care received by a minor. Any public interest in this case is limited (at least at this time) to the precedential or persuasive value of the rulings in the case. The use of pseudonyms does not diminish this value.

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<sup>9</sup> (See *generally* Compl., Doc. No. 1.)

<sup>10</sup> *Femedeer*, 227 F.3d at 1246 (quoting *Frank*, 951 F.2d at 324).

<sup>11</sup> See *Tony M. v. United Healthcare Ins.*, No. 2:19-cv-00165, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18132, at \*4 (D. Utah Jan. 31, 2025) (unpublished) (permitting ERISA plaintiff to proceed pseudonymously where the case related to medical care the plaintiff received as a minor); *Doe v. USD No. 237*, No. 16-cv-2801, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 142435, at \*31 (D. Kan. Sept. 1, 2017) (unpublished) (“The fact that Doe was a minor at all times material to the allegations of the complaint is at the forefront of the Court’s analysis [of whether the plaintiff could proceed pseudonymously].”).

<sup>12</sup> See *S.E.S. v. Galena Unified Sch. Dist. No. 499*, No. 18-2042, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 116054, at \*4 (D. Kan. July 12, 2018) (unpublished) (noting a child “and his parents share common privacy interests based on their inseparable relationship,” because disclosure of a parent’s identity would effectively disclose the child’s identity).

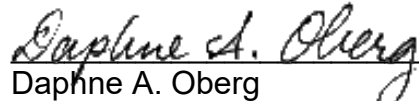
<sup>13</sup> See *Femedeer*, 227 F.3d at 1246.

CONCLUSION

Where Defendants do not oppose Plaintiffs' motion and this case implicates matters of a highly sensitive and personal nature regarding care received by a minor, the motion<sup>14</sup> is granted. Plaintiffs may proceed pseudonymously in this action. Within fourteen days of this order, Plaintiffs shall file, under seal: a disclosure containing the full legal name of I.L. and her father, Barrett L.<sup>15</sup> That filing shall remain under seal unless otherwise ordered.

DATED this 24th day of February, 2025.

BY THE COURT:

  
Daphne A. Oberg  
United States Magistrate Judge

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<sup>14</sup> (Doc. No. 9.)

<sup>15</sup> See *W.N.J. v. Yocom*, 257 F.3d 1171, 1172 (10th Cir. 2001) ("If a court grants permission [to proceed pseudonymously], it is often with the requirement that the real names of the plaintiffs be disclosed to the defense and the court but kept under seal thereafter." (citing *Nat'l Commodity & Barter Ass'n*, 886 F.2d at 1245)).